

# The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30. 1736.

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R. D'Anvers having, out of his great Goodness and Condescension, been graciously pleas'd to take some Notice of the present Writers in this Paper, and to bestow some Animadversions upon them; I thought it absolutely incumbent on every one of us, to shew a just



the high Honour that is done us, by a Person of such Distinction and Importance, and to embrace the first Opportunity that offer'd, to make our Acknowledgments for so unexpected and so undeserv'd a Favour; a Favour so much the more to be valued by us, as he is pleas'd to tell plainly at the same time, That we are such a set of dull Rogues, that we are below his Regard, and it is all lost Time to trouble his Head about

it confels it gave me no small Concern at first, to find myself so contemptible in the Eyes of a man, for whom I have so profound a Veneration, and who is himself at present in such high Esteem with the World for his excellent Writings; when I found, by another Paragraph in his Paper, that he was pleas'd to exclude me out of the Number of his dull Rogues, and to pay me the Compliment of a Writer of an higher Spirit, and a much higher Rank, it made me ample Amends for the Mortification I had received just before, and I began to form a better Opinion of myself, in Proportion to the Esteem which he expressed for me.

When he comes to open the Matter, a little fully, it seems by his parcel of dull Rogues, he only two Writers, who have been engaged in Dispute with him, concerning the Character and Actions of Queen Elizabeth: Now how two Persons multiply'd into a Parcel of dull Rogues, I must leave to him, who is so accurate a Writer, and so skilful a Master of Style, to explain. One of the men that he uses so roughly, he says, is an old fellow of his, and therefore he might possibly take the Liberty with him on that account; but surely the other a Rogue, because he differs in Opinion with him about Queen Elizabeth, is not consistent with the good Breeding and Politeness of D'Anvers.

For my own Part, I have not been at all concerned in this Controversy, and I can assure Mr. D'Anvers very sincerely, that he has not given me the Offence in insisting so much upon Queen Elizabeth's Virtues; I have as high an Opinion of the great Merits of that excellent Princess as he can have; I cannot conceive why any Body, in any Place, should look upon it as any sort of Affront to make a Mention of her Name; and therefore I wonder very much, who could tell him, that nothing is received in a certain Place, than any Attempt to state the Character of that excellent Princess, and even the least honourable Mention of her Name is upon as a sort of Affront. Such a Story ought to be proven very well attested, before it had been made publick, or else it must be looked upon as a false, malicious and malicious Tale, invented on purpose, to make odious Representations, and raise unjust prejudices in the Minds of the People, against those both with regard to the Dignity of their Character, and (whatever he may think of the Matter) Deportment too in their exalted Stations, have deserved the most grateful Acknowledgments, the utmost Esteem and Veneration from the Na-

tion: at first View, this must appear to every one of common Understanding, a senseless and senseless Calumny; yet I am so far from accusing D'Anvers with being the Author as well as the Propagator of it; that on the contrary, I am inclined to think, that such an idle Tale might have been told him, and that he himself really believes it to be true; and therefore, that the only Reason why he is so full in his Encomiums on Queen Elizabeth, now because he imagines it will be looked upon as an

in a certain Place.

Whatever the Maxims were, which that illu-

rious Queen made the Rule of her Conduct, or whether her Success was wholly owing to the Observation of those Maxims, as Mr. D'Anvers insists, or whether other Causes did not contribute to it, as his Adversaries affirm, as I apprehend them to be rather Matters of Curiosity than real Use, and not very proper Subjects to be treated of in Weekly or daily Papers, which are no sooner read than thrown aside, or perhaps thrown aside without being read at all. I shall not enter into the Consideration of them here, being fully convinced, that whatever Applause is bestow'd on the Measures and Methods of Government that were pursued in that Reign, it cannot be the least Reflection upon the present, nor can possibly be any where esteemed so to be; and, therefore, if there really was any such particular Aversion, as Mr. D'Anvers mentions, to hear any honourable Mention made of Queen Elizabeth, I should be as much at a Loss, as he says he is, to guess at the Reason of it.

I shall therefore proceed to that Part of his Paper, in which he has made some Observations upon mine, upon the Subject of Court Factions; and in the first Place, I think it proper to declare, that tho' I acknowledge myself to be very much obliged to him, for the honourable Appellation, which he has in effect given me, yet I am by no means a Person of that high Distinction as he is pleas'd to represent me, nor am at all known to the Gentleman whom he pretends to take me to be; which I mention the rather, because he says, he believes the Reader will agree with him, that the Paper which I write, could not come from any Body, but that Person, by his immediate Direction: And I would not have any one, much less a Person of high Rank and Character, bear the Blame of any weak or idle Things that may appear in what I happen to write: But as I write intirely without Direct from any one, so no one ought in Justice to be answerable for what I write, but myself.

He says, that having charged him with owning, that all the Hopes of himself and his Patrons are wholly founded upon Court Factions, 'I allow him to have more Sincerity, tho' somewhat less Prudence than his worthy Predecessors, by such an ingenuous Confession; now, continues he, I am not conscious that I have owned any such thing; and therefore have no Right to the Compliment of more Sincerity than my Predecessors; neither do I apprehend myself to be guilty of any Imprudence in this Respect; for I have said no more of Court Factions, in my Paper of the 11th Instant, than what has been said in the Craftsman many Years ago.' And then he refers me to the Craftsman, Vol. IV. p. 140, where he says, the Advantages which Queen Elizabeth received from Court Factions, in a short Administration, are particularly explain'd.

THAT Queen Elizabeth might receive Advantages from Court Factions, nobody will dispute; but therefore that it is a wise and prudent Measure for any Prince to encourage such Factions, and to promote perpetual Broils and Dissentions among his Ministers, does by no means follow. A Prince may receive Advantages from a Civil War or a Rebellion; is he therefore to encourage Civil Wars and Rebellion? And because a Thing was once right in some particular Conjuncture, or under some particular Circumstances, is that any Reason that it should always be so? and that the same Measure ought to be pursued in a different Conjuncture, or under different Circumstances? Even wrong Measures have sometimes turned to Advantage; but I presume that will not be allowed to be any Argument why wrong Measures should be followed: And if I may be at Liberty to speak my Opinion of this Matter, I must fairly own, that I think Queen Elizabeth, with respect to her Court Factions, refin'd a little too much in her Politicks, notwithstanding Mr. D'Anvers is for setting them up as a Pattern for all succeeding Princes to copy after.

For what was the Consequence of her fomenting Divisions among her Ministers; or, as the Paper cited by Mr. D'Anvers expresses it, of her Playing Cecil against Leicester, and Essex against Cecil, but a Plot to dethrone her, carry'd on by some Persons of the greatest Figure and Distinction? And which, if it had been as well conducted, as it was powerfully supported, must, in all Probability, have succeeded;

the King of Scotland, after James the First, being himself deeply concern'd in it? And what did her Court Factions end in, but the Death of the Earl of Essex? By which she lost not only her own Peace of Mind, but, in some Measure, that Popularity which was one of the darling Passions of her Heart, and which she had, by so many various Ways, been all her Reign endeavouring to obtain. And Osborn himself says, from whom Mr. D'Anvers took his Essay on Court Factions, that after the Death of that Lord, the Queen, presaging, by a Multitude of Tears shed for him, the great Drought was likely to appear in the Eyes of her Subjects, when the Hand that signed the Warrant for it should be cut off, fell into a deep Melancholy, whereof she died not long after.

BUT besides this, the End for which Mr. D'Anvers says she promoted these Court Factions, which was to prevent any one of her Ministers from growing too great for the rest, and to keep the Balance between them as she pleas'd, was defeated, by the very Steps that she took to accomplish it; and she became, at last, lost in her own Politicks. For she play'd one Minister against another so long, that it was no longer in her Power to keep the Balance even; their Animositities having been carry'd to such a Length, as could possibly end in nothing but the Destruction of one or other of them; for there could be found no other Medium. And thus by her too great Refinement in Politicks, she fell into the very Snare which she endeavour'd to avoid; which, according to Mr. D'Anvers, was having the Administration of Affairs vested in one Man: For Cecil having got the better of all his Competitors, became her sole Minister, without a Rival; if that ought to be consider'd as any Misfortune to her, which I really think it ought not.

NOR would it have made any Difference in the Case, with Regard to the Power of Cecil, if she had not suffer'd Essex to have been beheaded; for the Queen's Usage of him, had drove him to take such Measures, as if he had escap'd with Life, must have so effectually ruin'd him, in all other Respects, that he could never appear again in publick Affairs; nor could the Queen, consistent with her Honour or Prudence, permit him so to do; nor did Cecil arrive at the principal Direction of Affairs, by Cabals, Intrigues, or the Force of Faction, but by superior Merit only; and Osborn himself expressly says, That after Essex was laid by, the total Management of State Affairs fell to Sir Robert Cecil in Right of Wisdom.

BUT Mr. D'Anvers says, that after Essex was beheaded, nobody being left great enough to make a Stand against the Cecil Party, who now grew absolute, the Glory of her Reign continued to decline with her Years.

THE Earl of Essex was beheaded on the 25th of February, 1601, and the Queen died on the 24th of March, 1603; so that there was very little more than two Years between the Death of one and the other; and therefore, even supposing that her Glory continued to decline with her Years, it could not decline in any very extraordinary Degree, in that short Space of Time; she having reigned Forty Three Years before the Death of Essex, and but a little above Two Years after.

BUT I cannot imagine what Foundation this Gentleman has to say, That the Glory of her Reign declined after the Death of that Lord; or, that if it did decline, it was owing to Cecil.

CECIL is universally allowed to have been a Man of great Capacity, and a very able Minister; and, perhaps, inferior to no one that ever Queen Elizabeth took into her Cabinet. He was, certainly, infinitely superior to the Earl of Essex; and, therefore, why his Death, and the Administration of Affairs being in the Hands of Cecil, should occasion the Decline of her Glory, for my Part, I own I cannot comprehend; but the Fact is otherwise. She, indeed, did not stand so well in the Affections of her Subjects, as she had done before the Earl's Death; and thro' the Concern which that gave her, added to her great Age, she certainly did decline in her Health and Spirits; but she did not, as ever I could learn, decline at all in her Glory.

FOR it was after the Death of that Earl, that she made that famous Speech about Monopolies, which was so highly applauded, and so grateful to the whole Nation, that the House of Commons granted



granted her the largest Subsidy that ever had been given her during her long Reign.

It was after his Death that the War in Ireland was carried on with such Success, and so much greater than it had ever been before, that *Tir-oen*, tho' he had received considerable Supplies from Spain, yet he was utterly routed, and the Spanish General that came to his Assistance obliged to capitulate, and return, with all his Forces, to Spain; and *Tir-oen* himself, soon after, was compell'd to submit, and to throw himself upon the Queen's Mercy.

AFTER the Death of *Essex*, she obtained several Victories by Sea against the Spaniards. Sir Robert Mansel, with two or three Men of War defeated *Spi-nola*, the Spanish Admiral, sunk two of his Ships, and took one, and he was obliged to retire with the Remainder into *Shyrs*.

MANY other Actions of her's might likewise be enumerated, which make it evident, that her Glory was so far from declining with her Years, after the Death of the Earl of *Essex*, and during the sole Administration of *Cecil*, as Mr. *D'Anvers* affirms, that, on the contrary, her Glory was advanc'd to a greater Height, as much as it was possible to be in so small a Space of Time.

FOR Want of Room I am obliged to defer my farther Remarks on the *Craftsman* of last Saturday, till another Opportunity.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France, and the only one due from Holland.

THE Turks who serv'd in Persia, are said to be in full March towards *Asoph*. Mean Time, the Persian Ambassador at Petersburg has not only communicated the late Treaty with the Turks to the *Czarina*, but satisfy'd her, that the Secret Articles propos'd by the Grand Seignior to the new *Sophy*, relate only to the Affairs of Asia, without any the least Clause prejudicial to her Court or Country. It seems, however, that those Articles are not at all relish'd by the *Sophy*.

Cardinal *Colicia* is return'd to Rome, and has taken up his old Quarters, as a Prisoner, in the Castle of St. Angelo.

The Evacuation of Tuscany may now be said to be performing in good Earnest, the Duke de Montemar having, upon the Receipt of the last Dispatches from Spain, not only declar'd to the Spanish Officers then with him, That all Difficulties betwixt the Spanish and Imperial Courts were accommodated, but drawn off the Spanish Troops from the Frontiers of that Duchy; and thereby given an Opportunity to the German Troops to take their Places when they please. The Terms agreed to are, the Guaranty of Naples and Sicily to the King Don Carlos by the Emperor; that King's, and the King of Spain's Guaranty of Parma and Placentia to the Emperor; and as for Tuscany, 'tis agreed, that the respective Powers shall guarantee that Duchy to the House of Lorain, in the general Treaty of Peace. Pursuant to this, the Duke de Montemar was at Leghorn the 2d Instant, to give Orders for the Spanish Troops to embark.

The three Towns of the Empire are also to be exchanged forthwith against the Duchy of Bar; and the Duchy of Lorain, against that of Tuscany, by Virtue of the Agreement made at Vienna on the 7th Instant, between the Imperial, French, and Spanish Courts.

The Neapolitan Court proposes to make one of the best Ports in Europe, at Naples, and to form a numerous Fleet for joining that of Spain in case of Necessity; but 'tis calculated, that the said Harbour cannot be finished in less than 3 Years, and that it will cost 70,000 Ducats a Month.

The Infanta of whom the Princess of Brasil was lately delivered at Lisbon, was baptized there on the 20th ult. in Presence of their Majesties, the whole Court, &c. by the Patriarch of that City; and 'tis remarkable, that notwithstanding the Differences with the Court of Spain, Don Pedro, the 2d Prince of Portugal, stood Godfather, as Proxy for his Catholic Majesty; and the Queen, her Grandmother, was Godmother.

They write from Barcelona, that the Piquet Guard which the Duke de Montemar drew off from the Frontiers of Tuscany, is arrived there; that 150 Ships are actually freighted in that Port, which are to take on board at least 15,000 Men, both Foot and Horse, and that 16,000 Casks of Wine and Brandy, are to be got ready for their Use.

The Marquis de Monti is returned to Paris from Poland, his native Country, after about two Years Absence.

M. de la Touche, whose Lady lately eloped to this Kingdom, has summoned all the Workmen, &c. concerned in the Post Chaise that carried her off, to depose what they knew concerning his said Wife, who is the Daughter of the Lady Fontaine.

The entire Village of Peterswalde in Silesia, consisting of 340 Houses, was lately consumed by Fire, together with the Church and a Nobleman's Seat there, and a great Number of the Inhabitants perished in the Flames.

According to a Calculation made by the Amsterdammers, about 1590 Ships have arrived this Year in the Texel.

Yesterday se'nnight the Prince of Orange went at Midnight in a Yacht from the Hague to Helvoetsluys, to pay a Visit to his Majesty, who has been pleased to express his great Satisfaction in the Conduct of the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wager, during the Storm, by which the Yachts and their Convoy, were drove back to Helvoetsluys.

## L O N D O N .

Yesterday their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales walk'd for some time in St. James's Park.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Waldegrave, his Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of France, is daily expected here to settle his private Affairs.

The Right Honourable the Lady Egerton, Wife to the Lord Bishop of Hereford, is very ill at his Lordship's House, St. James's.

Next Wednesday Night the Corpse of the Lady Viscountess Weymouth, Wife to the present Lord, who lately died at her House in Grosvenor's Square, is to be interred at Long Leat in the County of Wilts, with the Ancestors of that Noble Family.

Yesterday George Cambell was committed to the New Gaol, Southwark, by Justice Bland, for robbing George Thomlinson, Esq; on the Highway of 17 Guineas, some Silver, and a Silver Watch.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice Reeve continues in a very weak Condition, at his Chambers in the Temple.

Yesterday Morning about 4 o'Clock, died at his House in Tufon-street, Westminster, Mr. John Willis, Master Carpenter to his Majesty, as also Carpenter of Westminster Abby.

His Place is in the Gift of ——— Arundell, Esq; Surveyor General of his Majesty's Works; and we hear he will be succeeded by Mr. John Phillips, as Carpenter to the King. And

That Mr. Thomas Wood (who was Foreman to the Deceased) will succeed him as Carpenter of Westminster Abby.

On Tuesday Morning last about 3 o'Clock, the House of the Rev. Dr. Thomas in Dean-street, Soho, was attempted to be broke open by a Gang of Thieves, who got into the Area, but were prevented going any farther, there being some Women up a Washing in the Kitchen, who discovered them.

On Wednesday next begins the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, and on the Monday following at Hicks's Hall, and on Friday at the Old Baily.

Terence O Bryan, Ryan, Mac Mahon and Reiley, who are in Custody, being accused of several Robberies on the Highway, particularly of being concerned in robbing Mr. Short, near Tottenham, of which Gilbert Truer stands Condemn'd, will be examin'd To-morrow at 4 in the Afternoon, before Col. De Veil, where several of the Things taken upon them, may be seen; and if the Person robbed about last Saturday was Month, a little beyond Tyburn, going towards Bays-water, and flung into a Ditch, who had his Great Coat, Breeches and Shirt taken from him, will then appear, he may see his Things, and the Persons that robbed him.

On Christmas Day a Woman well dressed, was detected at Westminster Abby, in picking a Gentleman's Pocket as divine Service was performing there, and committed to the Gatehouse the same Day.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 14th. India 178 1-half to 179 for the Opening. South Sea 100 1-4th to 1-half for the Opening. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths to 7-8ths. New Ditto 111 3-4ths for the Opening. Three per Cent. no Price. Emperor's Loan 118 to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 110. London Assurance 14 1-4th. African 15. India Bonds 61. 2s. to 3s. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 61. Prem. South Sea ditto 41. 4s. Prem. New Bank Circulation 11. 2s. 6d. Prem. Salt Tallow 3 to 4 1-half Premium. English Copper 21. 8s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 116 to 117.

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By Order of the Lord Keeper of the Seal, I have caused this Manuscript, intitled, The Life of SETHOS: To be printed, which containeth excellent Lessons of the most refined Liberty, and is full of solid and the most extensive Learning, and full of being equally instructive and entertaining.

Paris, Jan. 29, 1737.

XI. SECRETA MONITA SOCIETATIS Jesuitarum. The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. In Latin and French. Motto to LAVA MENTIS.

Advertisement concerning this Book.

This Masterpiece of religious Policy was published Years since, in Latin, French, and Dutch: Mr. J. J. a Bookseller at Amsterdam, bought one of them at a cheap Price, and afterwards reprinted it. The

being informed that he had purchased this Book, he sent it back to him; but he had then sent it to Holland, to the Society, who lived at Amsterdam, hearing it

after, to a Catholic Bookseller, by Name Van Schipper, who was printing a Book which concerned the Society, that if it was only The Rules of the Society, he

not be under any Concern; but desired he would shew himself what it was. Being told by the Bookseller, that

The Secret Instructions of the Society, the good Father, being up his Shoulders, and knitting his Brow, said, he

saw no other Remedy but denying that this Piece was the Society. The Reverend Fathers however thought it

advisable to purchase the whole Edition, which they afterwards reprinted, with this Account prefixed, that

there said to be taken from two Roman Catholics, Credit.